WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for driving an organic electroluminescent display device, which includes an organic electroluminescent element between a set of scanning strips and a set of data strips, both sets crossing each other, and a data driver connected to the respective data strips provided with and a constant current circuit, and which is driven by passive matrix addressing, comprising:

placing a data strip in a high impedance state after supplying a constant current to the data strip from the constant current circuit in a selection period for applying a selection voltage to a scanning strip; and

providing an organic electroluminescent element, the organic electroluminescent element having luminous efficiencies with respect to currents flowing therethrough falling in a variation range in a range of voltages applied across an anode and a cathode of the organic electroluminescent element, the applied voltages ranging from a voltage applied at end of a rising time of voltage application to a voltage applied at end of the high impedance section in the selection period.

2. A method for driving an organic electroluminescent display device, which includes an organic electroluminescent element between a set of a plurality of scanning strips and a set of a plurality of data strips, both sets crossing each other, a data driver connected to the data strips, and a constant current

circuit connected to the data drive, and which is driven by passive matrix addressing, comprising:

placing a data strip in a high impedance state after supplying a constant current to the data strip from the constant current circuit in a selection period for applying a selection voltage to a scanning strip;

performing grayshade display by PWM; and

supplying an amount of electric charges to the data strip in a constant current section when pixels emit light at respective gray scale levels, the amount of electric charges being calculated by adding an amount of residual electric charges to an amount of electric charges corresponding to luminance required for the respective gray scale levels, the amount of residual electric charges being found based on an estimated potential at the data strip at end of the high impedance section.

3. The method according to Claim 2, further comprising varying the added amount of electric charges according to ambient temperature of the organic electroluminescent element.

4. The method according to Claim 1, wherein the variation range is 15%.

5. The method according to Claim 2, wherein the variation range is 15%.

6. The method according to Claim 4, wherein the organic electroluminescent element has a hole injection layer,

which contains 50 wt% or more of organic polymeric material having a weight-average molecular weight of 1,000 or more.

7. The method according to Claim 5, wherein the organic electroluminescent element has a hole injection layer, which contains 50 wt% or more of organic polymeric material having a weight-average molecular weight of 1,000 or more.

8. The method according to Claim 1, further comprising:

setting a frame frequency at 120 Hz or lower and a duty ratio at 1/32 to 1/28; and

setting a length of the high impedance section at (1/duty ratio)μs or longer.

9. The method according to Claim 2, further comprising:

setting a frame frequency at 120 Hz or lower and a duty ratio at 1/32 to 1/28; and

setting a length of the high impedance section at (1/duty ratio)μs or longer.